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Stalin Daughter Set to Leave

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MOSCOW, April 13 — Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, said today that she had received permission from the Government to leave the Soviet Union once again and planned to do so before the end of the month.

"I requested permission to leave and I got it," she said.

She added that her daughter, Olga Peters, had also received approval to leave and expected to return to school in England in the near future.

In a brief telephone interview from her Moscow hotel, Miss Alliluyeva said she did not know whether she would ever return to the Soviet Union again.

"I can't think so far into the future," she said. She declined to answer questions about why she had decided to leave the Soviet Union again.

Miss Alliluyeva created a sensation in 1984 when, 17 years after defecting to the West, she returned to Moscow with her daughter, then 13 years old. The daughter was born in the United States while Miss Alliluyeva was married to William Wesley Peters, an American architect. They were divorced in 1973.

Any Soviet citizen must obtain permission from the Government to leave the country. Miss Alliluyeva and her daughter were granted Soviet citizenship by special decree in 1984.

Miss Alliluyeva, 59 years old, lived in the Soviet Union until 1967, when she defected to the West in India and renounced her Soviet citizenship.

An American diplomat said that the State Department still considered Miss Alliluyeva and her daughter to be United States citizens and that they were entitled to American passports.

Miss Alliluyeva visited the consular section of the United States Embassy in Moscow in March. American diplomats have said she wanted to check whether she and Miss Peters still had American citizenship and wanted to renew their United States passports.

Although she was often critical of the Soviet Union while she lived in the West from 1967 to 1984, Miss Alliluyeva declared at a news conference in Moscow in 1984 that she had not enjoyed a single day of freedom outside the Soviet Union and had been exploited by the Central Intelligence Agency as its "favorite pet."

She also said at the news conference that she lived in the West tormented by guilt and longing for her children in the Soviet Union.

Children in Moscow and Far East

Miss Alliluyeva has two children by earlier marriages in the Soviet Union — a son, Dr. Iosif Alliluyev, in Moscow, and a daughter, Yekaterina Zhdanov, a geophysicist on the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Far East.

Miss Alliluyeva declined to say today where she intended to travel. Soviet

sources said her initial destination would most likely be Britain or the United States.

Victor Louis, the Soviet journalist who often acts as a conduit for official information, confirmed that Miss Alliluyeva had permission to leave.

He said she would probably make a final trip to her home in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, the Soviet republic where Stalin was born, before leaving the country.

He added that Miss Peters was expected to fly to London on Wednesday, probably without her mother.

Miss Alliluyeva, who uses her mother's name, declined to say whether she would accompany her daughter to London. Before coming to Moscow in 1984, Miss Peters attended a Quaker school in Saffron Walden, England.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a news conference Friday that Miss Alliluyeva had not applied to emigrate.

Miss Alliluyeva declined to discuss the status of the paperwork in her case but, like Mr. Louis, said there was no question about the permission to leave.

The apparent conflict between the Foreign Ministry statement and Miss Alliluyeva's account, Soviet sources said, might be attributed to the importance of her case.

The sources said that because of

Miss Alliluyeva's prominence, her request to leave would have been reviewed at the highest levels and that permission might have been granted before she actually submitted a formal application for an exit visa.

In addition, they said, because her departure would be an embarrassment for the Government, the Foreign Ministry would probably not want to confirm it.

After returning to the Soviet Union in 1984, Miss Alliluyeva settled with her daughter in Tbilisi, where Stalin is still revered. Miss Peters, who arrived in the Soviet Union speaking no Russian, began studying Russian and Georgian with a tutor.

By many accounts, Miss Alliluyeva never felt comfortable in Tbilisi and grew estranged from her family and friends.

Reports circulated in Moscow that she remained a troubled woman, unable, as in the past, to come to terms with a life of dislocation and with her legacy as the daughter of one of history's more notorious dictators. Her mother committed suicide when she was 6 years old, three marriages ended in divorce and a fiancé died, and her 1967 defection separated her from her children and homeland.